

Looking Ahead *Foundations*

Unit 8: Civil War

Name: Date: Period:

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1861, Southern states began seceding from the Union, and within a few months the American Civil War began. Three years later, on November 8, 1864, the states that had remained in the Union **elected Abraham Lincoln president for a second term**. Four months after that, Lincoln delivered his **Second Inaugural Address** to the nation on March 4, 1865. By that time, the Confederacy was becoming increasingly **weaker**, and the **end of the Civil War** was in sight.

As Lincoln prepared for his second four-year term in office, he turned his mind toward the future. His **Second Inaugural Address** focused on important **issues** like how to **heal** the country's wounds after four years of the bloodiest fighting in the nation's history; how to **reunite** the North and the South; and how the nation could **move forward** after the war.

In this lesson, you will read excerpts from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address to determine Lincoln's thoughts on what should happen after the Civil War.

1. Based on the context of the reading above, what is an Inaugural Address?
 - a. A location at which a new president lives while waiting to take office.
 - b. A speech given by a new president when he or she takes office.
 - c. A law passed by a president in the middle of a war.
 - d. ~~A proposed bill outlining how to end the war and heal the country.~~
2. What were the primary themes or topics Lincoln discussed in this address? Choose **THREE**.

Healing the country	Rights of freed people	Punishing the South
Reuniting the country	Terms of Southern surrender	Moving forward

3. Do you think Lincoln might attempt to answer one or more of these questions?
 - a. I think Lincoln would want to punish the South for the harm they caused.
 - b. I think Lincoln would want to pass laws to prevent Southerners from having any power moving forward.
 - c. I think Lincoln would want to forget what happened and just move forward.
 - d. I think Lincoln would want to work to reunite and heal the country.

“With Malice Toward None”

<p><i>“On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it ~ all sought to avert it.... Both parties deprecated war but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.”</i></p>	<p>Impending: About to happen</p> <p>Dreaded: waiting with fear or anxiety</p> <p>Avert: Prevent</p> <p>Deprecated: Disapproved of</p>
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1. According to Lincoln, how did the North and South feel about starting a war four years earlier?
 - a. Both sides wanted to avoid a war
 - b. Both sides wanted to go to war
 - c. The North wanted to avoid war, while the South wanted to start a war.
 - d. ~~The South wanted to avoid a war, while the North wanted to go to war.~~

<p><i>“One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves.... These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.”</i></p>	<p>Perpetuate: Continue</p> <p>Insurgents: Rebels</p> <p>Rend: Tear apart</p>
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2. Lincoln stated, “**All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.**” What was Lincoln referring to as the cause of the war?
 - a. Slavery
 - b. Insurgents
 - c. Abolition
 - d. Westward expansion

3. What did Lincoln say were the goals of the North and the South related to this cause?
 - a. The North wanted to completely abolish slavery, while the South wanted it to spread across the nation.
 - b. ~~The South wanted to limit the expansion of slavery, while the North wanted to prevent slavery from spreading into Western territories.~~
 - c. The North wanted to prevent the expansion of slavery, while the South wanted to keep slavery strong and have it spread throughout the country.
 - d. The South wanted to maintain slavery in Southern states, while the North wanted planters to provide better conditions to the enslaved people.

<p><i>"With malice toward none with charity for all with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan ~ to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."</i></p>	<p>Malice: Anger, hatred Charity: Help, love. Bind up: Put a bandage on Borne: Carried out</p>
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4. Lincoln stated *"With malice toward none with charity for all..."* What do you think Lincoln meant by this?
 - a. The country should be angry at the Southerners, not the enslaved people.
 - b. The country should not be angry but show love to each other.
 - c. The country should immediately free the slaves and grant them rights.
 - d. The Country should completely forgive the South and return their legislative power in the government.

5. In this excerpt, Lincoln gives examples of actions the United States must take for how to "finish the work" the country was in. What actions does Lincoln suggest? Choose **THREE**.
 - a. To heal the divided country
 - b. To take care of the Civil War veterans who fought in the war
 - c. To establish punishments for the rebels who led the war
 - d. To take care of the families of the veterans
 - e. To pass laws protecting the rights of the freed people.

6. Based on Lincoln's speech, do you think Lincoln wanted to focus on harsh punishment for the Southern states who rebelled against the government, or reconciliation and unity? What words or phrases from the excerpt support your claim?

Based on Lincoln's speech, I think Lincoln **(A)** wanted to focus on punishment for the Southern states who rebelled / **(B)** wanted to focus on reconciliation and unity. One phrase from the excerpt that supports my claim is when Lincoln stated, " _____

_____,"